



THE BANFIELD INCIDENT

Defence seeks writ to stop Caput hearing of charges

Three judges of the Divisional Court of Ontario were to continue today the hearing of an application for a writ of prohibition that, if granted, would forbid Caput to hear charges against William Schabas and Anthony Leach of obstructing a lecture by Prof. Edward Banfield on March 13. The hearing began on Wednesday and was adjourned until 10:30 this morning.

While the Divisional Court hearing was recessed, Caput on Thursday resumed its sessions, which began about two weeks ago. It has been estimated that, unless Caput is stopped by court order, the trials of Mr. Schabas and Mr. Leach may take three weeks to complete.

On Wednesday, Michael Smith, counsel for the two defendants, filed with Chief Justice Dulton Wells and Justices Moorhouse and Pennell affidavits attested to by the accused and by Howard Stein and a transcript of the evidence given at the Caput sessions of May 22 and 23.

In general, Mr. Smith argued that a writ of prohibition should be granted because there was bias on the part of members of Caput, the applicants' right to cross-examine witnesses had been unfairly curtailed, and improper powers had been delegated to the chairman of Caput, Prof. Albert Abel.

The defendants, Mr. Smith told the court, became suspicious of "an operative bias" on the part of Caput members because they were principals and deans.

Mr. Smith specifically challenged the impartiality of Prof. Abel, Principal Donald Ivey and Dean Kathleen King. Principal Ivey and Dean King, he said, although they had denied at the first session of the hearing that they had discussed the matter, had been present at a meeting of the Academic Affairs Committee at which Vice-President and Provost Donald F. Foster had submitted for information a "report on the Banfield incident." This, Mr. Smith said, had been discussed as a breach of discipline on campus.

At the Caput session on May 28, Prof. Stefan Dupre, chairman of Political Economy, who was to have presided at the lecture, gave evidence that Mr. Schabas on March 13 in a menacing tone told Prof. Banfield that he was "going to get hurt."

On the 12th, when Prof. Banfield was also scheduled to speak, Mr. Schabas and Mr. Leach directed at the visitor "alleged questions" that were "unanswerable, harassing, or insulting," according to the testimony of Clifford Orwin, a visiting lecturer in Political Economy and now chairman of the American Studies Committee.

Prof. Walter Berns identified Mr. Schabas and Mr. Leach as among those prominent in the action that prevented Prof. Banfield from speaking on March 13. He said that Mr. Leach had possession of the microphone on the platform.

Under cross-examination, Prof. Berns said that Prof. Jill Conway, Vice-President, Internal Affairs, on March 6 had suggested to the American Studies Committee that the Banfield appearance on campus be postponed because of the atmosphere, particularly among members of the Toronto Italian community, was not propitious, since the visiting professor was regarded as a racist. Prof. Berns said that he and Prof. B.S. Hayne, then chairman of the American Studies Committee, did not take Prof. Conway's advice because Prof. Banfield had been "duly invited by the Committee," which would not give way to threats of violence.

On March 7 there had been a meeting with President Evans to discuss the need for security measures while Prof. Banfield was on campus. At the meeting Prof. S.B. Chandler, chairman of Italian Studies, had confirmed the belief that some members of the Italian community were disturbed by the forthcoming visit of Prof. Banfield. However, Berns said, the President had affirmed that "there was no question of his right to speak here, and he has a right to come."

Comments invited on Library statement of goals and objectives

The U of T Library Subcommittee of the Academic Affairs Committee invites individuals or groups to submit comments or briefs on a statement drawn up by the Library. Submissions should be directed to the Secretary of the Library Subcommittee, Office of the Governing Council, Room 106, Simcoe Hall, to be received no later than June 13. The statement follows:

Goal

The University of Toronto Library is a major educational and scholarly resource, belonging to the University but recognizing obligations also to a wide public, particularly the people of Ontario. In this context, its goal is to make it possible for its users to have access to recorded knowledge relating to all fields of study within the scope of the University's programs and objectives.

Objectives

In working toward this goal, the University of Toronto Library pursues a number of fundamental objectives:

1. to select, acquire and preserve for the University those materials which will support its current and anticipated teaching and research;

2. to organize and to maintain bibliographic control over the materials acquired;

3. to make the collection available to users, to help them in using the resources of the Library, and to provide information about and (where possible) access to materials located elsewhere.

To reach these objectives, the Library will:

(a) attract and retain a library staff of high ability, and encourage them to develop their potential and to work effectively together;

(b) carry on a continuous search for and adopt the best methods of using all available financial, physical and technological resources;

(c) plan for and administer space and equipment so that the collection may be used effectively;

(d) foster and maintain effective working relationships with all other parts of the University community;

(e) co-operate with other institutions, particularly libraries, for the advancement of scholarship and the effective use of resources;

(f) provide for a periodic review of the Library's performance in achieving its goal.



'DRAMATIC DANCER', Dr. Vincent Bladen described her as presented Celia Franca for an honorary Doctor of Laws degree, demonstrates a ballet movement during her address at this spring's first Convocation. Watching Dr. Franca with delighted interest are Chancellor the Hon. Pauline McGibbon and C. Malim Harding, Chairman of Governing Council.

Nine from U of T chosen Fellows of the Royal Society of Canada

Nine University of Toronto scholars were among the 41 distinguished scientists and humanists inducted into the Royal Society of Canada at the annual meeting of the Society this week during the Learned Societies' Conference taking place from May 27 to June 9.

The new U of T Fellows were:

Prof. Raymond Breton, Sociology, who is distinguished, the citation said, for "the quality of his research work in the fields of social stratification, the adaptation of immigrants, social integration and education."

Prof. Harry C. Eastman, Economics, who "has made many notable contributions to the social sciences in Canada and has earned a high professional reputation in economics, both in this country and abroad."

Prof. Donald V. Smiley, Political Science, Erindale College, who "emerged during the 60s as one of the foremost scholars of Canadian federalism."

Principal John M. Robson, Victoria College, professor of English, who "has achieved a very high reputation internationally as a leading scholar in 19th century studies, as a special authority on J.S. Mill, and as a meticulous and skilled editor."

Prof. Donald A. Chant, Chairman of Zoology, "a pioneer in bringing scientific knowledge and the public conscience into closer contact in the struggle to preserve our environment."

Prof. Irvine I. Glass, Aerospace Studies, "internationally recognized pioneer in gas dynamics and shock wave phenomena."

Prof. Alan M. Goodwin, Geology, who "has established himself as an authority on the Canadian Precambrian."

Dr. Ernest A. McCulloch, Medicine and Medical Biophysics; Senior Physician, Princess Margaret Hospital, who "has achieved a very high international scientific recognition primarily for his work on the detection and quantitation of stem cells of the blood-forming system. . . (work) characterized by a successful combination

of talent for basic research and a deep interest in its practical applications."

Prof. David W. Strangway, Chairman of Geology, who "has made distinguished contributions in three distinct fields which transcend the border between geology and geophysics: palaeomagnetism, exploration geophysics, and the science of the moon. . . (who) shows a remarkable ability to unify the earth sciences."

The Royal Society this week also announced the award of medals to three Fellows of the Society for distinguished achievement in their fields as well as for their contributions to the advancement of culture and science.

Miss Rina Lasnier, a major Canadian poet who lives in Joliette, Que., was awarded the Lorne Pierce Medal for "achievement of conspicuous merit in imaginative and critical literature." Dr. Juda Hirsch Quastel, professor of neurochemistry at the University of British Columbia, received the Flavell Medal "for the study and development of enzymology." Prof. Wilfred Cantwell Smith, chairman, Department of Religion, Dalhousie University, was awarded the Pierre Chauveau Medal "for a distinguished contribution to the humanities in other than Canadian literature and Canadian history."

While the Royal Society was in session, the meetings of other learned societies were underway in several buildings on the St. George Campus. By the middle of this week, it was estimated that the number of scholars from every part of Canada who had registered for attendance at the deliberations of their individual organizations had reached the 5,000 mark.

BULLETIN DEADLINE

The University of Toronto Bulletin is published on an *ad hoc* basis, generally once a Friday on Friday. Copy should be typewritten and double-spaced. The deadline for most material is seven days before publication.

For study of mineral deposits, origin of crust

Large government grant given to U of T Earth Sciences



Dr. Strangway

The University of Toronto is to receive the largest grant ever made to a university for research in the earth sciences. The \$900,000 grant, to extend over a five-year period, will be administered by Dr. David Strangway, chairman of the Department of Geology, the National Research Council announced recently.

The grant will be used to investigate the structure and history of the continental crust and its mineral deposits. In support of this ambitious program, the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration has agreed to ship to Toronto the entire equipment of the laboratory that Professor Strangway used in Houston, Texas, during a two-year leave of absence when he was director of NASA's geophysics program. The equipment valued at well over half-a-million dollars, will be set up in a new geophysics laboratory established for the

purpose by Erindale College. Although the laboratory was formally loaned for the study of lunar material, it can be used to investigate terrestrial material as well.

The Houston equipment will be used particularly to measure such properties as physical, magnetic, electrical, mechanical and surface characteristics of rocks and minerals. It will permit researchers to conduct measurements under a variety of conditions, including high temperatures and ultra-high vacuum.

"We will be able to conduct investigations at high temperatures and pressures in conditions similar to those which may have obtained at the time the rocks were formed or reformed," Dr. Strangway says. He emphasizes that the five-year program is without precedent "because it will bring together people working in a variety of disciplines such as geology, chemistry, and physics."

In the past, Dr. Strangway points out, terrestrial research tended to be limited to particular disciplines. "I'm excited," he went on, "that the earth sciences are now starting to attract many disciplines to bring their knowledge and expertise to bear on specific problems in a co-operative manner, in the same way that was characteristic of the lunar program. In this way, we can bring every tool we have to bear on any investigation."

The first priority will be a massive investigation of the so-called Precambrian Shield, which covers much of Canada and is thought to be at least 600 million years old. For this particular aspect of the program, Dr. Strangway said, a small but dynamic group was already being created in the earth sciences at Erindale College. There will meanwhile be an expansion of facilities on the St. George Campus.

Mineral studies important, but so is scientific challenge

Minerals contribute a sizeable portion of the nation's gross income, more than six billion dollars in 1972, or 6.2 per cent. of Canada's Gross National Product. They are all extracted from top layers of the earth's crust, never more than two miles deep. Minerals are distributed in a seemingly haphazard fashion and if man knew more about the way this happened, it would help in locating further reserves.

Not the only thing for scientists

While such knowledge would clearly be of great value to the Canadian economy, U of T scientists are quick to point out that of equal importance in their study of the Shield is the scientific challenge: to find out how the crust was formed.

But there are problems. The earth, which is about 4.6 billion years old, has been shaped and re-shaped by upheaval of the crust. This has changed the nature and structure of the rock.

So how does one go about discovering the origin of something that is millions, even billions, of years old? And, moreover, how can one determine the structure of something that extends miles into the earth's interior, far beyond the probing tubes of the longest drill?

This is the type of detective work facing geologists, geochemists and geophysicists all over the world. The research of the U of T earth sciences group is divided into three headings: Crustal Evolution of the North American Plate, Mineral Deposits, and Global Tectonics.

Scientists still not completely sure of what causes crustal movement

Scientists know the earth's crust is made up of several, large moving sections or plates that fit together, like pieces of a giant jigsaw puzzle.

The study of the movement and structure of these large sections is called plate tectonics. The earth has six major and six minor plates. The North American plate is, of course, a major one. The continent is part of the plate sticking out of the water, so it can be pictured as riding "piggy back" on the plate. These plates also move in relation to one another in an orderly fashion.

Dr. J. Tuzo Wilson, principal of Erindale College, is one of the world's acknowledged experts on the subject.

Scientists believe movement of the plates is caused by deep thermal currents or "plumes." These convection currents, which are apparently made of hot, flowing rock, spread when they reach the under surface of the earth's crust. The subsequent lateral motion is responsible for a pushing effect that moves the plates and, consequently, the continents.

Scientists to look for hot currents

U of T scientists will try to locate some of these plumes under the crust and will also try to determine what furnace makes the thermal currents turn and whether it existed billions of years ago. "If we discover that things occurring in the Precambrian era were comparable to what is happening today, then it can be concluded that the tectonics were similar," says Dr. Stangway.

Until recently, however, global tectonics has been more successful in ex-

plaining ocean floor characteristics, particularly sea floor spreading, than in explaining the origin and evolution of the earth's crust.

For this reason, Dr. Strangway believes that in the second generation of global tectonics, it will be necessary to provide detailed working models of crustal dynamics and to establish mineral deposit patterns within this framework.

Hard to trace history of old rock

But scientists face certain difficulties in trying to develop a theory about the crust's evolution. The chief problem can be blamed on the last major drifting and spreading of the earth's crust some 200 million years ago.

While it is relatively easy to identify oceanic rock formations and oceanic crust materials that old by its magnetic patterns, it isn't for crustal material billions of years old.

The reason for this is that much of the rock underwent change or metamorphism during the crustal upheaval 200 million years ago. The ancient crust's characteristics were almost totally obliterated or overprinted in reheating.

"After 200 million years," says Dr. Strangway, "the record gets hazy to read, but if we're really clever we can still piece together bits of evidence and get an idea of ancient geological processes."

It is like trying to read what was on a blackboard before the words were erased and something else written over it.

U of T has explored part of Shield

University geologists and geophysicists have been studying part of the Precambrian Shield since 1971. The integrated effort was a first at the time in Canada, although there is currently a strong trend in earth sciences to be multidisciplinary.

The area being studied is the Midwest Superior Geotraverse, a 300 mile corridor north of Lake Superior between Shebandowas and Pickle Crow.

The area is rich in minerals, everything but oil, gas and coal. It contains deposits of nickel, iron, gold, copper and zinc. It has all the rock types as well: volcanic, sedimentary and granitic.

Dr. Alan Goodwin, who has been involved with the project, says it's possible that mineral deposits might be found deeper in the earth's crust, since Geophysics is providing the exploration technique and equipment.

"But even if you find it," says Dr. Goodwin, "miners have to be able to get at it, so there's a limit as to how far down you can go."

The Geotraverse Project is getting funds from the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources. Scientists from Lakehead and Brock Universities are also involved.

Dr. Goodwin says the rock in the Geotraverse is between 2.7 and 3.5 billion years old. This makes the region an ideal place to study early crustal history.

The Geotraverse cuts across three volcanic and two sedimentary belts. Dr. Goodwin's group is investigating the age of these belts and how deep they extend. Shear zones, boundaries between adjoining belts, are also being studied to see if they extend deep into the earth (20-25 miles). The vertical picture of the belts is being sought.



Dr. Goodwin

Already Dr. Goodwin has come up with an interesting discovery. He believes the ancient Superior Geotraverse contains volcanic rock types and associated sediments similar to modern volcanic island arcs.

Island arcs are found when two plates converge. One of the plates plunges partially beneath the other and this is associated with volcanic activity. Japan is a modern island arc.

The similarity in rock types between Dr. Japan and the ancient Superior Geotraverse raises interesting possibilities. "I would interpret this as significant evidence that some form of plate tectonics operated in the development of these Geotraverse volcanic rocks," says Dr. Goodwin.

Measuring the condition of rock by electricity

The earth is a natural conductor of electricity. Scientists know that the hotter the rock, the better its conductivity. By measuring electrical waves passing through the crust, scientists can gather information about the way it is structured.

U of T scientists will be trying, in particular, to discover whether the soft, hot layer the North American plate moves on is present everywhere and if it is a relatively uniform mass. They will also attempt to discover if this layer under the plate is harder in some areas and closer to the earth's surface in others.

Dr. George Garland, a U of T geophysicist, says the soft, hot layer under the Precambrian Shield might be harder than that found in other regions of the North American plate. Because of this, the Shield is probably anchored more firmly to the rest of the earth, and may be an important factor in controlling continental drift. This belief could be verified by the electrical conductivity test.

The geophysicists can perform these measurements in two ways. One is to use the earth's natural electrical signals, which are produced by the constant changes in the magnetic field. This acts like a generator and produces natural electrical currents. These currents can be detected if sophisticated equipment is used. Structure of the crust can be

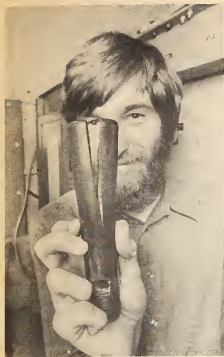


Dr. Garland

interpreted from the readings given by this equipment.

But U of T scientists are reluctant to rely solely on natural electrical currents. They want to apply to the earth man-made electrical and magnetic signals, supplied by a large, portable generator capable of producing 30,000 watts. The artificial electrical source will provide control in experimenting. The generator will be used to apply electric currents to the earth and the effect of these at different conducting layers will be determined by very sensitive measurement at the surface.

Tools for investigating the earth's crust



Prof. Michael Downes has a closer look at split pressure vessel

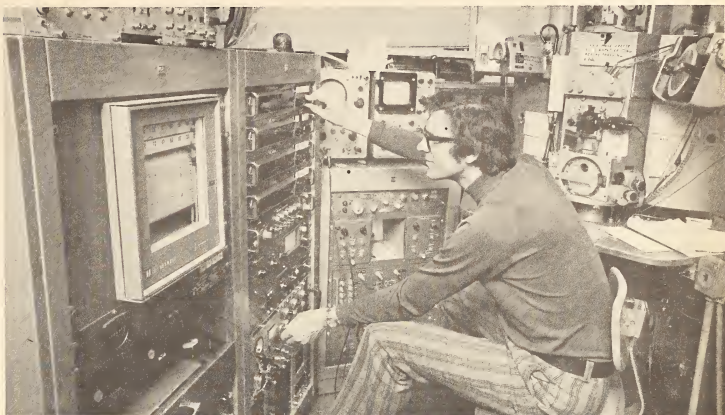
Geologist's laboratory: giant pressure cooker

The mineral composition of rock depends on the temperature and pressure environments in which it was formed. Almost everyone knows that diamonds can only be formed under intense pressure found deep within the earth's crust. Yet diamonds are mined near the surface of the earth.

Scientists also know that diamonds have to surface quickly because a diamond that comes up slowly decomposes to graphite, a soft, carbon material. (Atoms are squeezed together by high pressures and ordinarily expand and decompose if surfacing slowly.) If rock could be formed in labs at different temperatures and pressures it could probably be explained how it originated.

The Department of Geology has such a lab. It can create artificial pressures equal to that of the earth's crust at 20-25 miles. Temperatures in the Petrology lab can be raised to eleven hundred degrees centigrade, matching crustal temperatures at that depth.

At least one geologist has referred to the lab as a giant pressure cooker. There are only about a dozen labs of this size in the world, it is estimated, and this one is the largest in Canada. The lab is used by a geologist to get an indication of where in the earth's crust a rock was formed - near



Prof. John Rucklidge operates a microprobe, which can analyze rock grains as small as three microns. Bacteria usually range from 1-30 microns. The analysis is done by a beam of electrons

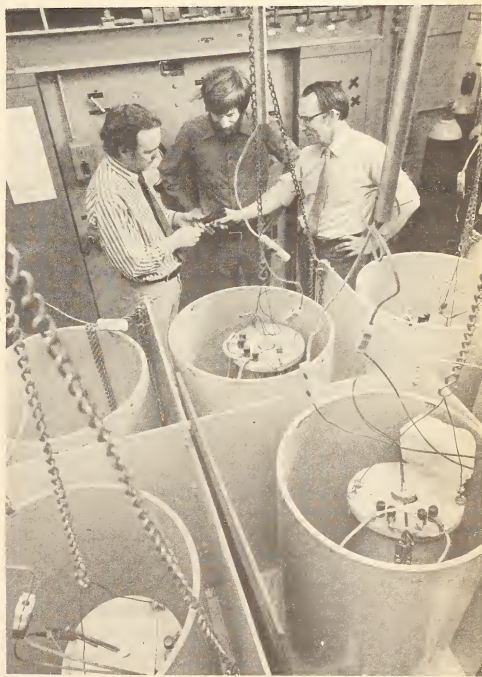
striking the grain. This excites its atoms causing x-rays to be emitted. These x-rays are then identified. Different materials give off different types of x-rays.

the surface or towards the bottom. That can be done by analyzing its physical structure and chemical composition. But first, rock grains must actually be formed.

To do this, a sample is made either from natural rock that has been powdered, or from a synthetic mixture of oxides this rock sample contains.

This powder is sealed in either a gold or platinum case, about one inch long and less than a quarter of an inch in diameter. Gold or platinum is needed because these materials can withstand the pressure (they collapse, but don't burst) and won't chemically react with tested material. This case is then put into a pressure vessel, connected to a pressure line and put into a small, cylindrical furnace. It might stay there for as long as six weeks.

After this period of time the sample is removed and in successful experiments actual rock types are formed. However, this minuscule rock weighs only a fraction of an ounce. Its grain is extremely fine and has to be examined by equipment such as the microprobe.



Profs. Jeffrey Fawcett, Michael Downes and John Gittins (left to right) discuss a split pressure vessel. The small cylindrical objects in the foreground are furnaces containing pressure vessels.



Chris Hall, a graduate student in Geophysics, carries out a mass spectrometric analysis of argon as part of a potassium-argon age determination.

Geophysicists will study ancient Shield rocks

It is well known that the earth, the moon and most meteorites are about 4.5 billion years old. Rocks found so far in Canada, however, all seem considerable younger than this, showing a maximum of about 3 billion years.

One of the things that Profs R.M. Farquhar and Derek York of the Department of Physics are hoping to achieve is to find rocks in the Canadian Shield which are significantly more than 3 billion years old.

The techniques they and their asso-

ciates will employ are known as the potassium-argon, rubidium-strontium and lead-lead methods. All depend on the existence in rocks of minute amounts of radioactive elements which, by their slow decay, provide remarkably accurate natural clocks.

In addition to the search for extremely old rocks, which will help to extend the known history of the Shield, detailed studies will be made of the timing of many metamorphic events which have shaped this great Canadian feature.

Appointed & Promoted

Graduate Studies

Dean A.E. Safarian of the School of Graduate Studies announced the following appointments:

Prof. Leo Zakuta of the Department of Sociology has been reappointed to a second term as Associate Dean of Division II (Social Sciences). A graduate of McGill and Chicago, Dean Zakuta has been a member of the U. of T. faculty since 1952. He was appointed Associate Dean in 1972 after serving as Graduate Secretary of the Department of Sociology.

Prof. G.D. Scott of the Department of Physics has been reappointed to a second term as Associate Dean of Division III (Physical Sciences and Engineering). Dean Scott received all of his degrees from the University of Toronto and has been on the staff since 1947. He served as Acting Chairman of the Department of Physics in 1961-62, as Associate Dean in 1972.

Since 1972, he has also been on the faculty of Scarborough College.

Prof. Anne Lancashire of the Department of English, University College, has been appointed assistant to the Dean. Prof. Lancashire joined the University staff in 1965 after completing degrees at McGill and Harvard. She has been a member of the General Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Science for the past two years and has served on a number of University College committees. Since 1972, she has also been Vice-President of the Women's Athletic Association directorate. Prof. Lancashire succeeds Prof. Brian Merrilees, who is returning to full-time teaching in the Department of French, Victoria College.

Nursing

The following have been promoted to the rank of associate professor: Dr. A. Hedlin, Prof. M.F. Munro, J.G. Wilson and O. Wright, effective July 1.

Four-part summer program announced by Continuing Studies

Cultural aspects of applied linguistics are in the forefront of a four-part program organized by the School of Continuing Studies for the summer: a conference of developing ESL (English as a Second Language) material to reflect the Canada fact; a two week program specifically designed for CN management (which is now in progress); a new cross-Canada travel study program for overseas students; and the longstanding English Language Summer School on campus, with its emphasis on conversational fluency.

At the Conference on ESL Material Development, June 22-23, some of the most prominent educators in the area of Teaching English as a Second Language will be the leaders. They will bring to the participants their expertise as writers of well-known texts in all major areas of ESL concern. They are Mary Newton Bruder, University of Pittsburgh; Lillian Butovsky of the Ministry of Community and Social Services, Citizenship Branch, Toronto; Mary S. Lawrence and Joan Morley of the University of Michigan; and William Rutherford, University of Southern California.

Education authorities, course co-ordinators and teachers have long experienced the need to develop ESL material appropriate for a Canadian context, or at least to adapt sound British or American material to the specific needs of Canadian schools, in an area where not only language but culture are intertwined. Educators are however also aware of the fact that developing ESL material is a complex task, requiring theoretical background, teaching experience, and creativity, as well as scope for testing and rewriting.

The School of Continuing Studies offers an opportunity to attack such problems. The format of the two-day meeting will enable participants to hear each lecturer on the first day, with an

all-round examination of the special factors involved in developing material in general, or adapting existing material to Canadian teaching. On the following day there will be four small, rotating discussion groups, according to specialized interest, when opportunities will be presented to raise specific problems. This is the first time such a conference has been held at the University, and the School of Continuing Studies plans to give concentrated attention in each succeeding summer to different aspects of TESL.

For the second time in three years, CN has commissioned a highly intensive English instruction, in a curriculum devised especially for a small group of its managers (it includes economists, R & D staff, communications specialists, and a police superintendent). The aim is to develop bilingual strength in English for the particular requirements of the participants' positions. They are staying at Massey College and New College, where they are receiving, as in their study groups, the sort of consideration that mature persons of their seniority are accustomed to.

An English course/tour, across Canada, from Vancouver to Halifax in six weeks, staying at six university campuses, will introduce students from overseas to the mosaic of culture and landscape that makes up Canada. They will receive formal classroom instruction in English language as well as studying regional landmarks. This will be the first course of its kind in Canada.

On campus, in either four or six-week courses, the ongoing English Language Summer School program will develop the four basic skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing. It will include the reinforcement and enrichment of exposure to Toronto's social and cultural environment.

Prof. Rosario Yorio is responsible for these programs.

Continuing Studies is offering July workshop on science fiction

In a novel approach to the writing of science fiction, fantasy, symbolic and surrealist writing, the University of Toronto's School of Continuing Studies is offering an intensive 11-day workshop in July that will give students a chance to rub shoulders and exchange ideas all day long with established writers.

Tuition costs a modest \$120.00 and accommodation for 10 nights an even more modest \$55.00. Workshop supervisors will include science fiction author and editor, Samuel R. Delaney; S.F. author, editor, and critic, Judith Merril; and Peter Flitting, who is an associate professor and S.F. instructor at the University of Toronto.

Judith Merril's recent publications include *S.F. Annual* and *Survival Ship*.

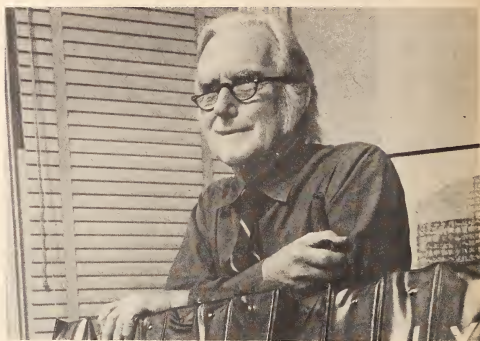
Delaney's latest books include *Driftlarks* and *Nova*.

The course is intended for writers who are serious about wanting to improve their craft. The format, the organizers say, will be that of "heavily total immersion." When participants are not involved in a group or in individual discussions, it is expected that they will be working on their own manuscripts. Later, they can discuss their own work with instructors or in group sessions.

Through close contacts among participants themselves and the resource team, an atmosphere will be created that is conducive to hard work, the sharing of new ideas and approaches and, hopefully, significant creative achievement.

Would-be students should apply early, since the group will be limited.

Prof Dobson is awarded \$15,000 Molson Prize by Canada Council



The Canada Council has awarded Prof. W.A.C.H. Dobson, Department of East Asian Studies, the \$15,000 Molson Prize which is one of Canada's highest tokens of recognition for cultural achievement.

Last year Prof. Dobson completed 25 years of monumental scholarship in the preparation of a Dictionary of the Chinese Particles which is comparable in scope to Denniston's Greek Particles, although infinitely larger and more complex.

Prof. Dobson, M.A., D. Litt (Oxon), FRSC, joined the University in 1952 as a professor of Chinese. He began his studies in China in 1938.

He escaped from Singapore after the Japanese occupation and later, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, became personal secretary to Lord Mountbatten and

General Carton de Wiart. After serving on the Indian Frontier Commission and as adviser to Winston Churchill at the Cairo Conference, he became a faculty member of the Department of Oriental Studies at Oxford University.

When Prof. Dobson began his efforts toward producing a first-rate Dictionary of Classical Chinese in 1948, Chinese political fortunes were at a low ebb. He says, "The relevance of such research seemed purely academic. As of now my research is bearing fruit. China has joined the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. as a major world power. Whatever the imperatives for studying China were in 1948, today they are clearly pressing."

It would seem that the Canada Council clearly agrees.

Ph.D. Orals

Monday, June 10

D.F.P. Forte, Department of Political Economy, "The Policies and Principles of Dean Rusk." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J.E. Smith. Room 108, 16 Hart House Circle. 2 p.m.

Leonard Guelke, Department of Geography, "A Historical Geography of South Africa During the Regime of the Dutch East India Company (1652-1795)." Thesis supervisor: Prof. J. Lemon. Round Room, Massey College. 10 a.m.

Tuesday, June 11

E. Jackson, Department of Geography, "Response to Earthquake Hazard: Fac-

Invite applications for Warden's position

Applications are invited for the position of Warden, St. George Graduate Residence.

Located at the corner of Bloor and St. George Street, the residence is co-educational, for single graduate students. The Warden's duties include general supervision of all aspects of residence life. Preferably the Warden should be a married member of the academic staff with no children, and should devote a sizeable amount of his or her time to the interests of the residence. In return, the Warden will have a rent-free apartment in the St. George residence and a sizeable honorarium.

Enquiries and applications should be made in writing to Prof. F.A. Sherk, Assistant Dean, School of Graduate Studies.

Victoria elections

Nominations for graduate and alumni representatives on the Board of Regents and on the Senate of Victoria University will be received up to 5 p.m. on Friday, June 14. For further information call Prof. A.C.M. Ross at 928-3800.

tors Related to the Adoption of Adjustments by Residents of Three Earthquake Areas of the West Coast of North America." Thesis supervisor: Prof. I. Burton. Room 107, 16 Hart House Circle. 3 p.m.

G. Gunther, Department of Mathematics, "A Geometric Characterization of Finite Dimensional Orthogonal Groups for Characteristic 2." Thesis supervisor: Prof. E. W. Eilers. Room 108, 16 Hart House Circle. 10 a.m.

Monday, June 17

B. Usher, Department of Educational Theory, "The Teaching and Training of Interpersonal Skills and Cognitions in a Counsellor Education Program." Thesis supervisor: Prof. C. M. Christensen. Room 107, 16 Hart House Circle. 10 a.m.

Tuesday, June 18

M. Finegold, Department of Educational Theory, "The Changing of Classroom Discussion of Original Research Reports as a Mode of Instruction in Physics." Thesis supervisor: Prof. F. M. Connelly. Room 108, 16 Hart House Circle. 10 a.m.

ISC travel program includes New York trip

The International Student Centre summer travel program includes a visit to New York on Dominion Day weekend.

The trip includes: two nights at the Biltmore Hotel in downtown Manhattan; round trip on air-conditioned bus; and a one-day guided tour of the sights of New York City.

Cost is \$60 for triple room accommodation (double is \$74 extra).

Buses leave the Centre, 33 St. George St. at 8 p.m. on Friday, June 28, and return to Toronto by 8 a.m. on Tuesday, July 2.

Tickets may be reserved at I.S.C. office between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday to Friday. Space is limited.

One additional trip is being organized. It is to Montreal for the August Civic Holiday weekend.